

A
TRUE COPY
OF THE LATINE
ORATION OF THE EX-
cellent Lord *George Ossolinski*, Count
Palatine of Tenizyn, and *Sendomyria*, Chamberlain
to the Kings Maiestie of *Poland*, and *Suehland*,
and Embassadour to the Kings most
Excellent MAIESTY.

As it was pronounced to his MAIESTIE at
White-Hall by the said Embassadour, on Sunday
the 11. of March. 1620.

With the Translation of the same into English.

Commanded by his Maiestie to be published
in Print.



LONDON,
Printed for *William Lee*: and are to be sold at his
Shop in *Fleetstreet*, neere *Sergeants Inne*, at
the signe of the golden Bucke.
1621.

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Serenissime REX,

SAcra, Regia Poloniae, & Sueciae
Maiestas, Dominus meus clemen-
tissimus integram diuturnamq̃ vali-
tudinem, foelicissimos votorum om-
nium euentus, florens ac tranquil-
lum latissimarum ditionum Impe-
rium, *M. V.* precatus, singula-
rem fraterni animi, & rerum, *M.*
V. studiosissimi, propensionem, max-
imà quàm potest particularis ergà *M.*
V. affectus testificatione declarat,
ac his obstringit literis. Quibus præ-
uiis, vt reliqua Legationis meae ex-
pedienti mihi, *M. V.* benignas au-
res præbere dignetur, humilimè
postulo.



*Andem erupit Ottomanarum iam diu ceta-
tum pectore virus, & deposita simulata
multis abhinc annis amicitiae larua, publico*

Barbarorum furore, validissimum Christiani orbis
antemurale, petitur Polonia. Perstrepat bellico appa-
ratu Oriens, onerantur classibus maria, iungitur
Europæ Asia, Africanarum si quid est virium in
nostram armatur perniciem. In societatem tanti belli
veniunt hereditarij nominis nostri hostes, Scythiæ;
venit & uterque Dacus, Seruij, Bulgari, Bosnenses,
Illyrij, Thracæ, Epirotæ, quicquid ferarum usquam
est gentium, vi, premijs, pollicitationibus, spe prædæ,
cupiditate vindictæ cogitur, pellicitur, accenditur.
Paratus nuper lamentabilis cruentæ tragædiæ prolo-
gus; hausit immitis primum cruorem Dacia, cum per-
fidus hostis veterum ac recentium solenni iureiurando
firmatorum immemor fœderum, innumeris copijs Re-
giæ Maiestatis Domini mei clementissimi petens ditio-
nes, appositam sibi parvam quidem, sed bellicosissimam
nostrorum manum cecidit, ingenti Christianæ Reip.
detrimento.

Creuerunt etenim eâ victoriâ barbari spiritus, & tam
faustis insolentes primordijs uniuersam spe cõcipiunt
Europã, eò prouecti vel arrogantiæ, vel amentia, ut
nec assentiente quidem Deo, delere gentem nostram se
posse arbitrentur. Tanto non suarum duntaxat, sed
Christianarum omnium prouinciarum commota sacra
Regia Maiestas Dominus meus clementissimus dis-
crimine, eo fuit animo, ut & reliquos Princi-
pes impendentis metus commonefaceret, & inprimis
ad:

ad M. V. nullâ interpositâ morâ, referret.

Sed ea est M. V. singularis vigilantia, tantum communis Christianorum boni studium, ut & illos, ad quos ipsa potissimum vel temporum, vel locorum ratione pertinent pericula, animaduertat. Anteuertit M. V. & hunc Serenissimi Regis mei nuncium, idque ultrò præstitit quod postulandum erat, cum eisdem hosti se Regiæ M. Domini mei clementissimi amicum esse, nec ei ullo in discrimine deesse posse, nunciauit. Quâ in re agnoscit R. M. verè magnum, verè regium, verè Christianum M. V. animum; agnoscit fraternum erga se affectum, quem gratissimi testificatione animi prosequitur, ac profitetur, nihil tam graue, nihil tam difficile, nihil tam periculosum fore, quod vicissim M. V. causâ aggredi recuset. Moueantur utinam tam præclaro M. V. exemplo reliqui Christianorum Principes, velintquè potius tam gloriosi laboris esse cooperatores, quàm segnes & otiosi spectatores alieni periculi, pessundaturi quandoquè propria, dum vicina negligunt. Id verò usu venire nostro, si Dijs placet, credant cautiore, exemplo, quos neglecta Græcia, deserta Pannonia, in has coniecit angustias. Et nos quidem eam quam cælum tulerit, sortem feremus, renouaturi Saguntinorum fidei, Tyrriorum constantia, & si quid usquam fortiter actum, exempla; ceterum vicini nostri prouideant, quæ ratione animos firmare possint, ad similes, vel (auertant omen superi) graui-
ores

ores casus tolerandos. Nequē putent tyrannum, cuius
 animuum humiles Sarmatarum casae ad tam detestan-
 dum impulērunt periurium, sanctiora habiturum vi-
 cinitatis iura quae cum eis iecerit, quorum urbibus
 mercaturā florentissimis, opibus præstantissimis, æ-
 dificiorum cultu splendidissimis, iamdudum inhiat.
 Non detinebunt hæc, sed allicient, non extinguent, sed
 inflāmabunt, sacrilegam per nefas propagandi imperij
 fitim. Quis enim non videt hoc unum Tyrannum in-
 tendere, quod in maiorū eius multo tempore agitatum
 constet fuisse consilio, ut occupatā patentissimā in om-
 nes Europæ partes regione, omnis grani feracissimā,
 omnium ad classem instruendam, armandamque neces-
 sariorum refertissimā, innumeris suis copijs opima
 apperiat horrea, navium ingentem præparet copiam,
 quibus Balthicum occupat sinum, transiturus in Ocea-
 num, ut sic binis classibus, velut alijs, ab utroquē mari
 Europam premat, & opprimat; terrestres copias per
 apertissimos, quā Poloniam spectat, campos, in Ger-
 maniam effundat, quā euntem non montium claustra
 retinere, non fluminum rapacitas poterit retardare?
 Voluebat hæc Solymannus animo, agitabant eius poste-
 ri, nec ullā aliā ab eo consilio deterritos eos fuisse
 constat ratione, quā quod crederent universos con-
 spiraturos Christianos, ad tuendum hoc Regnum, ex
 cuius salute totius Europæ pendeat integritas. Neu
 deerant illo uotam magnanimi Principes, qui malu-
 iſſent

issent opum, ac vitæ propriæ detrimentum facere, quàm vicini sibi populi salutem periclitantem deserere. Hæc nostrâ ætate, proh dolor ! multi non intelligunt, negligunt nonnulli, & quod dolendum magis, accersunt utrò ad communem omnium perniciem, perfidum nominis Christiani hostem, indigni Christiano nomine, Barbaris ipsis execrabiliores. Vnum Te habent, Serenissime Rex, hæc nostra tempora, qui pro singulari tuâ prudentiâ animaduertisti, & iudicasti per latus Poloniæ vniuersam peti Europam, ac eius periculum ad omnes pertinere Christianos ; solenne Ottomanorum esse bella ex bellis querere, & regna regnis cumulare, qui non contenti Asiæ, Africae, & maioris Europæ partis imperio, quicquid reliquum est prædæ destinant : nec sibi per religionem licere aliter posse opinantur.

Videt hæc M. V. singula, unde & hanc gloriam est consecuta, ambigentibus cæteris Principibus quid sentirent, solam M. V. quid Christianæ Reip. expediret, maximè & vidisse, & eligisse, autoremquæ reliquis extitisse, ut, dum licet, mutuis auxilijs, communibus subsidijs tantæ immanissimi hostis obuiam eant libidini, cuius opes intestinis ipsorum dissidijs eò creuerunt potentiæ.

B

Perge

Perge porrò, Inuictissime Rex! & hanc
 dextram non armis magis quàm pietate no-
 tam, tuam fidem imploranti, porrige Polonia.
 Defensor fidei es, commune Numen ne blas-
 phemetur, provide; imitère maiores tuos, qui-
 bus haud graue fuit è proprijs Barbaros eru-
 ere latebris, & ultima Syria finibus Britan-
 nici nominis gloriam terminare. Abundè am-
 plissimis Maiestatis Vestræ ditionibus suppe-
 tunt, quæcunque ad reprimendas potentissimi
 hostis vires requiruntur. Procerum copia, po-
 puli multitudo, omnis generis apparatus, vis
 immensa; ne patiatur Maiestas Vestra peri-
 tissimos rei militaris Anglos, bellicosissimos Sco-
 tos, Hybernos ferocissimos, coniunctissimi Ma-
 iest. Vestræ Regis, & amicissimæ gentis, dis-
 crimina spectare otiosos, ac tam latè serpens in-
 cendium in propriâ potiùs opperiri domo, quàm
 in vicinâ, dum licet, restinguere. In alieno
 discrimine propria curare pericula, nec præ-
 sentia duntaxat intueri, sed futura prospicere,
 erit celebratæ Maiestatis Vestræ prævidentiæ, erit
 & magnanimitatis, quam uterquè admirabitur
 orbis, quam sera prædicabit posteritas, quam
 seruata venerabitur Polonia. Serenissimus ve-
 rò Rex meus uti nunc particularem Maiestatis
 Vestræ

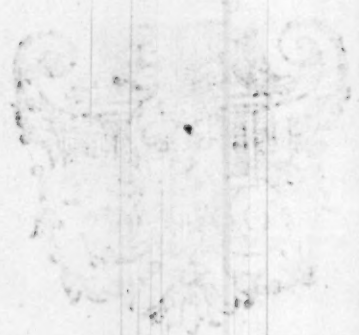
Vestræ ergà se affectum, quâ potest maximâ
 animi gratitudine, complectitur, ità in posterum
 eum se Maiest. Vestræ declarabit amicum, qui
 & secundis Maiestatis Vestræ rebus ex ani-
 mo faueat, & aduersis, si quæ impende-
 ant, non secùs quàm proprio com-
 moueatur discrimine.



B 2

Most

1871
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was also very
dry and the crops
were very poor.



1871



Most Renowned KING,

TH E sacred, royall Maiesty of Poland, and
 Suethland, my most gracious Lord and Master,
 wishing vnto your Maiesty perfect, and long
 bealth, most happy successe in all your desires, a flourish-
 ing, and peacefull gouernment ouer your most large do-
 minions, declareth, by the most ample testification bee
 may of particular affection to your Maiestie, the sin-
 gular propension of a minde, brotherly, and most studi-
 ously addicted to your Maiesties affaires, and obligeth
 himselfe by these Letters. And this Preface past, I most
 humbly beseech your Maiesty, while I briefly declare
 the rest of my Embassage, to vouchsafe me your benigns
 attention.



TH E long concealed poyson in the
 brest of the Ottomans, hath now at
 length broke forth, and the maske
 of many yeeres faigned friendship
 laid aside, Poland, the strongest bul-
 warke of the Christian world, is assaulted with the
 vniuersall fury of the Barbarous. The East is filled
 with noise of preparation for Warre, the seas are
 loaden with Nauies, Asia is ioyn'd to Europe, and

what forces *Affrica* affoord, are arm'd for our destruction. Into the society of so great a Warre there come the hereditary enemies of our name, the *Tartars*; there comes also both the *Dacians*; the *Seruians*, *Bulgars*, *Bosnians*, *Illyrians*, *Thracians*, *Epirotes*, all wilde, and barbarous people whatsoever, by force, rewards, promises, hopes of prey, desire of reuenge, are compell'd, allur'd, enraged. A lamentable prologue to this bloudy tragedy hath lately bin acted; cruell *Dacia* hath greedily drunke the first blood, where the perfidious enemy mindlesse of his past and present leagues solemnely seal'd, and sworne, inuading with innumerable troopes the territories of the King, my most clement Master, flue, to the singular losse of the Christian Cōmonwealth, our small, but most warlike Army opposed against him. For by that victory the courage of the Barbarous, increased, and they growne insolent with so happy beginnings, haue in hope deuoured all *Europe*, beeing so farre transported either with arrogance, or madnesse, that euen without Gods assent, they belecue themselves able to destroy our Nation. With so great a danger not only of his owne, but of all other Christian prouinces, the Sacred Maiestie of my most gracious Master being moued, hath determined with himselfe to forewarne other Princes of the imminent perill,

perill, but especially, all delay set apart, to referre it to your Maiestie. But such is the singular vigilancy of your Maiestie, so great is your study of the common good of Christians, that you doe aduertise them, to whom the dangers in respect either of time, or place chiefly belong; and your Maiestie preuenteth euen this message of my most renowned King, & of your own accord You haue offered what wee should haue sought, when to this selfesame enemy, you declared your selfe Friend to the Regall Maiestie of my most gracious Master, and that you would not forsake him in any danger. Wherein his Regall Maiestie acknowledgeth your truly great, truly royall, truly Christian minde; vvherein hee acknowledgeth your Maiesties brotherly affection, vvhich with the testification of a most thankfull heart, hee embraces, and professeth there is nothing so grievous, so difficult, so dangerous, which he vwould not likewise for your Maiesties cause vndertake. I vwould to God other Christian Princes might be moued by this most famous example of your Maiestie, and that they vwould rather be fellow labourers in so glorious a worke, then idle and slothfull spectators of others danger, since by neglecting their neighbours, they cannot but at length ruine themselves. Which how likely it is to
come

come to passe, they may, if Heau'n bee pleas'd,
 beleeue, forewarned by the example of our
 selues, vvhom neglected *Greece*, forsaken *Hun-*
gary haue cast into these present straights. And
 surely vvee shall suffer vvhatsocuer Heau'n im-
 poseth with resolution to renew the examples of
 the *Saguntines* faith, *Tyrians* constancie, or of what
 fortitude hath else beene found; but let our neigh-
 bours forethinke how they shall prepare their
 mindes to endure the like, or (vvhich Heau'n for-
 bid) greater calamities. Neither let them once i-
 magine the Tyrant, whose minde the poore *Sar-*
matian cottages drew to so detestable periury, wil-
 esteeme more holy the rights and lawes of neigh-
 bourhood vvhich he shall make vwith them, af-
 ter vvhose cities most flourishing in Merchandise,
 most excelling in riches, most beautifull in buil-
 dings, hee hath long gaped. These things vwill
 not keepe backe, but draw him on, they will not
 quench, but inflame his sacrilegious thirst of en-
 larging his Empire by all both inhumane, and
 irreligious wickednesse. For vvho sees not the
 Tyrant onely to intend that vvhich is knowne
 to haue beene long time debated in the counsell
 of his predecessors, that by possessing a country
 yeelding easiest accessse into all parts of *Europe*,
 most fertile of all kinde of graine, most reple-
 nished,

nished with all necessaries to build, and arme a Naue, hee might open plentifull granaries to his numberlesse Armies, and prepare infinite shipping, by which beeing Master of the *Baltike* Sound, hee might passe into the Ocean, and so with two Nauies, as it were with two wings, by both the Seas, presse, and oppresse *Europe*; that he might through most open Countries, and Plaines powre into *Germany*, by those quarters it bordereth with *Poland*, his Land forces, where are no closure of Mountaines to restraine, no swiftnesse of Riuer to fore-slowe his iourney? This, long since, *Solyman* and his successors cast in their minde, neither were they, as it is manifest, by any other reason deterred from that purpose, then for that they beleeued, all Christians would conspire to defend that Kingdome, on whose safety the good estate of all *Europe* depended. Neither did there vvant in that age Princes so magnanimous, that they rather chose to suffer losse of substance, yea of life, then to forsake the endangered safety of their neighbour Nation. But many in this our age apprehend not, with griefe I speake it, these things, some neglect them, and which is more to be lamented, industriously inuite this faithlesse enemy of the Christian name, of which they are

vnworthy, and then the Barbarous themselves more execrable, to the common destruction of all. These our times, most Renowned King! finde onely You, who in your singular wisdom haue considered, and vnderstood that all *Europe* is strooke at through the sides of *Poland*, and that the danger toucheth all Christians; that to seeke Warres after Warres, and heape Kingdomes to Kingdomes, is customary with the *Turkes*, who, not satisfi'd with the Empire of *Asia*, *Africa*, and greater part of *Europe*, designe what e're remaines for prey, and according to their religion, imagine it is not lawfull for them to doe otherwise. All these things your Maiestie well sees, and thereby hath attained the glory, whiles other Princes stand doubtfull what to thinke, alone to haue vnderstood, and chosen what was behouefull for the Christian Common-wealth, and to haue beene Author to the rest, of resisting, by mutuall aides, and common succours, the so great rage of a most cruell enemy, whose fortunes haue growne vnto this height of power by their intestine discords. Proceede then, O most inuincible King! and reach out this your hand, not more knowne by Armes then Piety, to afflicted *Poland* imploring your helpe. You are Defender of the Faith; take then

then care that our common Deity be not blasphem-
 ed; imitate your Predecessors, vvho held it not
 burthensome to rowze the Barbarous out of their
 owne dens, & stretch vnto the bounds of farthest
Syria, the glory of the *Brittish* name. In your Ma-
 iesties most ample Territories all things abound
 which are requir'd to repress the force of the most
 potent enemy; store of Nobility, multitude of
 people, prouisions of all kinde, immeasurable
 power. Let not your Maiesty suffer the *English*
 most experienced in military affaires, the most
 warlike *Scotish*, the fierce & most couragious *Irish*
 idly to behold the dangers of a King most ioynd
 in friendship, & of a Nation most-affected to your
 Maiesty; and rather to expect in their own rooves
 so large a spreading flame, then, whiles they may,
 extinguish it in their Neighbours. To provide in
 others danger for your owne, nor to cast your eye
 only on present, but also on future things, belongs
 to your Maiesties celebrated Wisedome, belongs
 to your Magnanimitie, which either world shall
 admire, which long posteritie shall report and
 praise, which preserued *Poland* shall reuerence.
 And my most Renowned King, as for the pre-
 sent hee imbraceth with all possible thankeful-
 nesse, the particular affection of your Maiestie

towards him, so in all time to come, he will declare himselfe that Friend, which shall from his soule both fauour your Maiesties prosperous successes, and in aduerse, if any such should chance, be no lesse moued then with his proper danger.

FINIS.



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